THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. XXV. FRIDAY, July 10, 1812. No. 1335.

PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, In Market Street, next door to the corner of Front Street.

Terms of Publication.

The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description —Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pitsburgh, January 2, 1812.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH, and
T. C. BARKER & CO.
CINCINNATI,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
PAUL'S PATENT
COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word *Domestic*, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure—viz. Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds, and Coughs, Toothe—Ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and flesh wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough and Mumps, Dysentery or Bloody flux, Croup and the Summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a tea spoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years, commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, seald and delivered in the presence of
GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—in the city of Baltimore, viz. Dr. Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No. 26, Market street, Messrs Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No. 233, Market street, near the corner of Howard street, Dr. Jesse Talbott, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets, Messrs Warner and Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay and Market streets, Messrs G & R Waits's Lottery Office, corner of St Paul's Lane and Market street, A Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin, N. Howard street, Messrs John & Thos Vance, stationers, No 178, Market street.—*At Fell's Point* by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. *City of Washington*—Messrs. David Ott & Co druggists. *Philadelphia*—Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr Edwin A Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street John Y Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets, Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No 293, Market street, Stephen North, druggist, No. 85 High street, between Second and Third streets, Messrs. Crowl & Segar, druggists, Market street *At New-York*—Messrs. John & Thomas L Clark, druggists, Maiden lane, Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street, Messrs G. and R Waits's, Nos 38 and 64 Maiden lane *York Town*—Dr. John Fisher, druggist *Annapolis*—Messrs Childs and Shaw *George Town*—Dr John Orr, druggist. *Alexandria*—D R Little, druggist. *Lancaster*—Dr Samuel Fahenstock, druggist. *Harrisburgh*—Dr. John C. Wiestling, druggist *Easton*—Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist *Petersburg Va.* Messrs Love and Cutler, druggists. *Hagers Town*—Dr Frederick Miller, druggist. *Frederick Town*—Dr John S. Miller, druggist. *Winchester*—Messrs John and Abraham Miller, druggists. *Hanover*—Messrs. Frederick and William Sauermann, druggists *Carlisle*—Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. *Brock-Ville*, Montgomery county, Mr Brice Gassaway.

Directions for taking said Oil.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the Oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one drop twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the Oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for 2 weeks previous to the external application, then apply the Oil two or three times a day as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases. Some of the Oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the Oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back-bone, twice a day with the Oil This continued, fear not of a speedy cure Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child of one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful full of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea-cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take ten drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the Oil

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a table spoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 4 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the Oil 3 or 4 times a day.

*** Sold wholesale and retail, at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE

*** Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable Oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood streets,

The committe on Foreign Relations to whom was referred the Message of the President of the United States of the 1st of June, 1812.

REPORT—

That after the experience which the U. States have had of the great injustice of the British government towards them, exemplified by so many acts of violence and oppression, it will be more difficult to justify to the impartial world their patient forbearance, than the measures to which it has become necessary to resort, to avenge the wrongs, and vindicate the rights and honor of the nation.

Your committe are happy to observe, on a dispassionate review of the conduct of the United States, that they see in it no cause for censure.

If a long forbearance under injuries ought ever to be considered a virtue in any nation, it is one which peculiarly becomes the United States. No people ever had stronger motives to cherish peace: none have ever cherished it with greater sincerity and zeal.

But the period has now arrived, when the United States must support their character and station among the nations of the earth, or submit to the most shameful degredation. Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. War on the one side, and peace on the other, is a situation as ruinious as it is disgraceful. The mad ambition, the lust of power, and commercial avarice of G. Britain, arrogating to herself the complete dominion of the Ocean, and exercising over it an unbounded and lawless tyranny, have left to neutral nations an alternative only, between the base surrender of their rights, and a manly vindication of them. Happily for the U. States, their destiny, under the aid of Heaven, is in their own hands. The crisis is formidable only by their love of peace. As soon as it becomes a duty to relinquish that situation, danger disappears. They have suffered no wrongs, they have received no insults, however great, for which they cannot obtain redress.

More than seven years have elapsed, since the commencement of this system of hostile aggression by the British government, on the rights and interests of the United States. The manner of its commencement was not less hostile, than the spirit with which it has been prosecuted. The United States have invariably done every thing in their power to preserve the relations of friendship with Great Britain. Of this disposition they gave a distinguished proof, at the moment when they were made the victims of an opposite policy. The wrongs of the last war had not been forgotten at the commencement of the present one. They warned us of dangers, against which it was sought to provide. As early as the year 1804, the minister of the United States at London was instructed, to invite the British government to enter into a negociation on all the points on which a collision might arise between the two countries, in the course of the war, and to propose to it an arrangement of their claims on fair and reasonable conditions. The invitation was accepted.

A negociation had commenced and was depending, and nothing had occurred to excite a doubt that it would not terminate to the satisfaction of both the parties. It was at this time, and under these circumstances, that an attack was made by surprise, on an important branch of the American commerce which affected every part of the U. States, and involved many of their citizens in ruin.

The commerce on which this attack was so unexpectedly made, was between the United States and the colonies of France, Spain, and other enemies of G. Britain. A commerce just in itself; sanctioned by the example of G. Britain in regard to the trade with her own colonies; sanctioned by a solemn act between the two governments in the last war; and sanctioned by the practice of the British government in the present war, more than two years having elapsed, without any interference with it.

The injustice of this attack could only be equalled by the absurdity of the pretext alledged for it. It was pretended by the British government, that in case of war, her enemy had no right to modify its colonial regulations, so as to mitigate the calamities of war to the inhabitants of its colonies. This pretension, peculiar to G. Britain, is utterly incompatible with the rights of the sovereignty in every independent State. If we recur to the well established and universally admitted law of nations, we shall find no sanction to it, in that venerable code. The sovereignty of every state is co-extensive with its dominions, and cannot be abrogated, or curtailed in its rights, as to any part, except by conquest. Neutral nations have a right to trade to every port of either belligerents, which is not legally blockaded; and in all articles which are not contraband of war. Such is the absurdity of this pretension, that your committee are aware, especially after the able manner in which it has been heretofore refuted, and exposed, that they would not offer an insult to the understanding of the House, if they enlarged on it, and if any thing could add to the high sense of the injustice of the British government in the transaction, it would be the contrast which her conduct exhibits in regard to this trade, and in regard to a similar trade by neutrals with her own colonies. It is known to the world, that G. Britain regulates her own trade in war and in peace, at home and in her colonies, as she finds for her interest—that in war she relaxes the restraints of her colonial system in favor of the colonies, and that it never was suggested that she had not a right to do it; or that a neutral in taking advantage of the relaxation violated a belligerent right of her enemy. But with G. Britain *every thing* is lawful. It is in a trade with her enemies that the U. States can do wrong. With them all trade is unlawful.

In the year 1793 an attack was made by the British government on the same branch of our neutral trade, which had nearly involved the two countries in a war, The difference however was amicably accommodated. The pretension was withdrawn and reparation made to the U. S for the losses which they had suffered by it. It was fair to infer from that arrangement that the commerce was deemed by the Britishgovernment lawful, and that it would not be again disturbed.

Had the British government been resolved, to contest this trade with neutrals, it was due to the character of the British nation, that the decision should be made known to the government of the U. S. The existence of a negociation which had been invited by our government for the purpose of preventing differences by an amicable arrangement of their respective pretensions, gave a strong claim to the notification, whilst it afforded the fairest opportunity for it. But a very different policy animated the Cabinet of England—The liberal confidence and friendly overtures of the U. S. were taken advantage of to ensnare them. Steady to its purpose and inflexibly hostile to this country the British government calmly looked forward to the moment, when it might give the most deadly wounds to our interests. A trade just in itself, which was secured by so many strong and sacred pledges was considered safe. Our citizens with their usual industry and enterprize had embarked in it a vast proportion of their shipping, and of their capital, which were at sea, under no other protection than the law of nations, and the confidence with which they reposed in the justice and friendship of the British nation. At this period the unexpected blow was given. Many of our vessels were seized, carried into port and condemned by a tribunal, which, while it professes to respect the law of nations, obeys the mandates of its own government. Hundreds of other vessels were driven from the ocean, and the trade itself in a great measure suppressed. The effect produced by this attack on the lawful commerce of the U. S. was such as might have been expected from a virtuous independent and highly injured people. But one sentiment pervaded the whole American nation. No local interests were regarded; no sordid motives felt Without looking to the parts which suffered most, the invasion of our rights was considered a common cause, and from one extremity of the union to the other, was heard the voice of a united people, calling on their government to avenge their wrongs, and vindicate the rights and honor of the country.

From this period the British government has gone on in a continued encroachment on the rights and interests of the U. S. disregarding in its course, in many instances, obligations which have heretofore been held sacred by civilized nations.

In May 1806, the whole coast of the continent from the Elbe to Brest inclusive, was declared to be in a state of blockade.

By this act, the well established principles of the law of nations, principles which have served for ages as guides, and fixed the boundary between the rights to belligerents and neutrals, were violated: by the law of nations, as recognized by G. Britain herself, no blockade is lawful, unless it be sustained by the application of an adequate force, and that an adequate force was applied to this blockaded in its full extent, ought not to be pretended. Whether G. Britain was able to maintain, legally so extensive a blockade, considering the war in which she is engaged requiring such extensive naval operations, is a question which it is necessary at this time to examine. It is sufficient at this time to be known, that such force was to be applied, and this is evident from the terms of the blockade itself, by which comparatively, an inconsiderable portion of the coast only was declared to be in a state of strict and rigorous blockade. The objection to the measure is not diminished by that circumstance. If the force was not applied, the blockade was unlawful from whatever cause the failure might proceed. The belligerent who institutes the blockade cannot absolve itself from the obligation to apply the force under any pretext whatever—For a belligerent to relax a blockade, which it could not maintain, it would be a refinement in injustice, not less insulting to the understanding than repugnant to the law of nations. To claim merit for the mitigation of an evil, which the party either had not the power or found it convenient to inflict would be a new mode of encroaching on neutral rights—Your committe think it just to remark that this act of the British government does not appear to have been adopted in the sense in which it has been since construed. On consideration of all the circumstances attending the measure, and particularly the character of the distinguished statesman who announced it, we are persuaded that it was conceived in a spirit of conciliation and intended to lead to an accommodation of all differences between the U. S. and G. Britain. His death disappointed that hope, and the act has since become subservient to other purposes. It has been made by his successors a pretext for that vast system of usurpation, which has so long oppressed and harrassed our commerce.

The next act of the British government which claims our attention is the order of council of January 7 1807, by which neutral powers are prohibited trading from one port to another of France or her allies, or any other country with which G. Britain might not freely trade. By this order the pretension of England, heretofore claimed by every other power, to prohibit neutrals disposing of parts of their cargoes at different ports of the same enemy is revived and with vast accumulation of injury. Every enemy, however great the number or distant from each other, is considered one, and the like trade, even with powers at peace with England, who from motives of policy had excluded or restrained her commerce, was also prohibited. In this act the British government evidently disclaimed all regard for neutral rights. Aware that the measures authorised by it could find no pretext in any belligerent right, none was urged. To prohibit the sale of our produce, consisting of innocent articles at any port of a belligerent, not blockaded, to consider every belligerent as one, and subject neutrals to the same restraints with all, as if there was but one, were bold encroachments. But to restrain or in any manner interfere with our commerce with neutral nations with whom Great-Britain was at peace, and against whom she had no justifiable cause of war, for the sole reason, that they restrained or excluded from their ports her commerce, was utterly incompatible with the pacific relations subsisting between the two countries.

We proceed to bring into view the British Order in Council of November 11th, 1807, which superceded every other order, and consummated that system of hostility on the commerce of the United States which has been since so steadily pursued. By this order all France and her allies and every other country at war with Great-Britain, or with which she was not at war, from which the British flag was excluded, and all colonies of her enemies, were subjected to the same restrictions as if they were actually blockaded in the most strict and rigorous manner, and all trade in articles the produce and manufacture of the said countries and colonies and the vessels engaged in it were subjected to capture and condemnation as lawful prize. To this order certain exceptions were made which we forbear to notice, because they were not adopted from a regard to neutral rights, but were dictated by policy to promote the commerce of England, and so far as they relate to neutral powers, were said to emanate from the clemency of the British government.

It would be superfluous in your committee to state, that by this order the British government declared direct and positive war against the U. States. The dominion of the ocean was completely usurped by it, all commerce forbidden and every flag driven from it, or subjected to capture and condemnation, which did not subserve the policy of the British government by paying it a tribute and sailing under its sanction. From this period the U. States have incurred the heaviest losses and most mortifying humiliations. They have borne the calamities of war

without retorting them on its authors.

So far your committee has presented to the view of the House the aggressions which have been committed under the authority of the British government on the commerce of the U. States. We will now proceed to other wrongs which have been still more severely felt. Among these is the impressment of our seamen, a practice which has been unceasingly maintained by Great-Britain in the wars to which she has been a party since our revolution. Your committee cannot convey in adequate terms the deep sense which they entertain of the injustice and oppression of this proceeding. Under the pretext of impressing British seamen, our fellow citizens are seized in British ports, on the high seas, and in every other quarter to which the British power extends, are taken on board British men of war and compelled to serve them as British subjects, In this mode our citizens are wantonly snatched from their country and their families, deprived of their liberty and doomed to an ignominous and slavish bondage, compelled to fight the battles of a foreign country and often to perish in them. Our flag has given them no protection; it has been unceasingly violated and our vessels exposed to danger by the loss of the men taken from them. Your committee need not remark that while the practice is continued, it is imposible for the U States to consider themselves an independent nation Every new case is a new proof of their degradation Its continuance is the more unjustifiable because the U. States have repeatly proposed to the British Government as arrangements which would secure to it the controul of its own people.—An exemption of the citizens of the U. States from this degrading oppression and their flag from violation, is all that they have sought.

The lawless waste of our trade and equally unlawful impressment of our seamen, have been much aggravated by the insults and indignities attending them. Under the pretext of blockading the harbors of of France and her allies, British squadrons have been stationed on our own coasts, to watch and annoy our trade To give effect to the blockade of the European ports, the ports and harbors of the U States have been blockaded.

In executing these orders of the British Government, or in obeying the spirit which was known to animate it, the commanders of these squadrons have encroached on our jurisdiction, seized our vessels, and caried into effect impressments within our limits, and done other acts of great injustice, violence and oppression. The U States have seen, with mingled indignation and surprise, that these acts, instead of procuring to the prepetrators the punishment due to unauthorised crimes, have not failed to recommend them to the favour of their government,

Whether the British government has contributed by active measures to excite against us the hostility of the savage tribes on our frontiers, your committee are not disposed to occupy much time in investigating. Certain indications of general notoriety, may supply the place of authentic documents; though these have not been wanting to establish the fact in some instances. It is known that symptoms of British hostility towards the United States have never failed to produce corresponding symptoms among those tribes It is also well known that on all such occasions abundant supplies of the ordinary munitions of war have been afforded by the agents of British commercial companies, and even from British garrisons, wherewith they were enabled to commence that system of savage warfare on our frontiers, which has been at all times indiscriminate in its effect, on all ages, and conditions, and so revolting to humanity.

Your committee would be much gratified if they could close here the detail of British wrongs; but it is their duty to recite another act of still greater malignity, than any of those which have been already brought to your view. The attempt to dismember our union and overthrow our excellent constitution, by a secret mission, the object of which was to foment discontents and excite insurrection against the constituted authorities and laws of the nation, as lately disclosed by the agent employed in it, affords full proof that there is no bound to the hostility of the British government towards the United States—no act, however unjustifiable, which it would not commit to accomplish their ruin. This attempt excites the greater horror from the consideration that it was made while the United States and Great-Britain were at peace, and an amicable negociation was depending between them for the accommodation of their differences through public ministers regularly authorised for the purpose.

The United States have beheld, with unexampled forbearance, this continued series of hostile encroachments on their rights and interests, in the hope, that yielding to the force of friendly remonstrances, often repeated, the British government might addo a more just policy towards them; but that hope no longer exists. They have also weighed impartially the reasons which have been urged by the British government in vindication of their encroachments, and found in them neither justification or apology

The British government has alledged in vindication of the orders in council that they were resorted to as a retaliation on France, for similar aggressions committed by her on our neutral trade with the British dominions. But how has this plea been supported? The dates of British and French aggressions are well known to the world. Their origin and progress have been marked with too wide and destructive a waste of the property of our fellow citizens, to have been forgotten. The decrees of Berlin of Nov. 21st, 1806, was the first aggression of France in the present war.—Eighteen months had then elapsed, after the attack made by Great-Britain on our neutral trade, with the colonies of France and her allies, and six months from the date of the proclamation of May 1806. Even on the 7th January, 1807, the date of the first British order in council, so short a term had elapsed, after the Berlin decree, that it was hardly possible that the intelligence of it should have reached the United States.

A retaliation which is to produce its effect by operating on a neutral power ought not to be resorted to, till the neutral had justified it by a culpable acquiescence in the unlawful act of the other belligerent; it ought to be delayed until after sufficient time had been allowed to the neutral to remonstrate against the measure complained of, to receive an answer, and to act on it, which had not been done in the present instance; and when the order of November 11th was issued, it is well known that a minister of France had declared to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, that it was not intended that the decree of Berlin should apply to the U States. It is equally well known that no American vessel had then been condemned under it, or seizure made, with which the British government was acquainted. The facts prove incontestibly, that the measures of France however unjustifiable in themselves, were nothing more than a pretext for those of England. And of the insufficiency of that pretext, ample proof has already been afforded by the British government itself, and in the most impressive form. Although it was declared that the orders in council were retaliatory on France for her decrees, it was also declared, and in the orders themselves, that owing to the superiority of the British navy, by which the fleets of France and her allies were confined within their own ports, the French decrees were only considered as empty threats.

It is no justification of the wrongs of one power that the like were committed by another; nor ought the fact, if true to have been urged by either, as it could afford no proof of its love of justice, of its magnanimity or even of its courage It is more worthy the government of a great nation, to relieve than to assail the injured. Nor can a repetition of the wrongs by any other power repair the violated rights, or wounded honor, of the injured party—An utter inability alone to resist, would justify a quiet surrender of our rights, and degrading submission to the will of others.

To that condition the U. S. are not reduced, nor do they fear it. That they ever consented to discuss with either power the misconduct of the other, is a proof of their love of peace, of their moderation, and of the hope which they still indulged that friendly appeals to just and generous sentiments would not be made to them in vain, But the motive was mistaken, if their forbearance was imputed, either to the want of a just sensibility to their wrongs, or of a determination, if suitable redress was not obtained, to resent them. The time has now arrived when this system of reasoning must cease. It would be insulting to repeat it. It would be degrading to hear it. The U. S. must act as an independent nation, and assert their *rights* and avenge their *wrongs*, according to their own estimate of them, with the party who commits them, holding it responsible for its own misdeeds unmitigated by those of another.

For the difference made between G Britain and France, by the application of the non-importation act against England only, the motive has been already too often explained, and is too well known to require further illustration—In the commercial restrictions to which the U. S resorted as an evidence of their sensibility, and a mild retaliation of their wrongs, they invariably placed both powers on the same footing, holding to each in respect to itself, the same accommodation, in case it accepted the condition offered, and in respect to the other, the same restraint, if it refused. Had the British government, confirmed the arrangement, which was entered into with the British Minister in 1809, and France maintained her decrees, with France would the U. S. have had to resist, with the firmness belonging to their character, the continued violation of their rights.

The committee do not hesitate to declare, that France has greatly injured the U. S. and that satisfactory reparation has not yet been made for many of those injuries. But that is a concern which the U. S. will look to and settle for themselves. The high character of the American people, is a sufficient pledge to the world, that they will not fail to settle it, on conditions which they have a right to claim.

More recently, the true policy of the British government towards the U. S has been completely unfolded. It has been publicly declared by those in power, that the orders in council should not be repealed, until the French government had revoked all its internal restraints on the British commerce, & that the trade of the U. S. with France and her allies, should be prohibited until G. Britain was also allowed to trade with them. By this declaration, it appears, that to satisfy the pretentions of the British government, the U. States must join G. Britain in the war with France, and prosecute the war, until France should be subdued, for without her subjugation, it were in vain to presume on such a concession. The hostility of the British government to these states has been still further disclosed It has been made manifest that the U. S. are considered by it as the commercial rival of G Britain, and that their prosperity and growth are incompatible with her welfare. When all these circumstances are taken into consideration, it is impossible for your committee to doubt the motives which have governed the British Ministry in all its measures towards the U. States since the year 1805. Equally is it impossible to doubt longer, the course which the U. S. ought to pursue towards G. Britain

From this view of the multiplied wrongs of the British government since the commencement of the present war it must be evident to an impartial world that the contest which is now forced on the U. States, is radically a contest for their sovereignty and independence Your committee will not enlarge on any of the injuries, however great, which have had a transitory effect. The wish to call the attention of the House to those of a permanant nature only, which entrench so deeply on our most important rights, and wound so extensively and vitally our best interests, as could not fail to deprive the U States of the principal advantages of their revolution, if submitted to. The control of our commerce by G Britain, in regulating at pleasure, and expelling it almost from the ocean; the oppressive manner in which these regulations have been carried into effect, by seizing and confiscating such of our vessels, with their cargoes, as were said to have violated her edicts, often without previous warning of their danger the impressment of our citizens from on board our own vessels, on the high seas and else where, holding them in bondage until it suited the conveniences of their oppressors to deliver them up, are encroachments of that high & dangerous tendency which could not fail to produce that pernicious effect, nor would those be the only consequences that would result from it. The British govment might for a while, rest satisfyed with the ascendancy thus gained over us, but its pretentions would soon increas The proof, which so complete and disgraceful a submission to its authority would afford of our degeneracy, could not fail to inspire confidence that there was no limit to which its usurpations, and our degradation might not be carried.

Your committee, believing that the freeborn sons of America are worthy to enjoy the liberty which their fathers purchased at the price of so much blood and treasure, and seeing in the measures adopted by G Britain, a curse commenced and persisted in which might lead to a loss of national character and independence, feel no hesitation in advising resistance by force in which the Americans of the present day will prove to the enemy and to the world, that we have not only inherited the liberty which our fathers gave us, but also the will and power to maintain it. Relying on the patriotism of the nation, and confidently trusting that the Lord of hosts will go with us to battle in a righteous cause, and crown our efforts with success—your committee recommend an *immediate appeal to* ARMS.

FLORIDA EXPEDITION.

SAVANNAH, *June* 11.

Letters by yesterday's southern mail say, the Spaniards at Augustine are in hourly expectation of the arrival of four vessels, with reinforcements of troops; the same letter states, that Gov. Mitchell had received a reinforcement of militia.

June 15.—Gov. Mitchell's aid arrived here about a week ago, with orders to procure a certain number of volunteers from this brigade to reinforce Col. Smith of the United States troops before St. Augustine The Republican Blues, under captain Cuthbert, and a detachment of the Savannah Volunteer Guards, under lieut. S. White, having tendered their services encamped upon the common until the vessels which were to convey them were ready for their reception, and at once entered like soldiers into the performance of a regular duty.

Never have we seen a more numerous concourse of citizens than were yesterday (June 12) assembled, and lined the bluff, to witness the embarkation of the troops, destined for East-Florida; and on no occasion have we beheld a scene more fitly calculated to arouse the finest feelings of the soul, and to call forth the tear of sympathy. It was indeed a scene most truly interesting and affecting; wives giving the parting adieu to their husbands; sisters to their brothers; mothers to their sons.

The embarkation was somewhat retarded from the unfavorable state of the weather; but it took place with that order and discipline which would have characterised veteran soldiers.

As soon as they were on board, a salute was fired by the Chatham Artillery, and the company of Rangers; which was returned by three gun from the gun-boat, on board of which part of the troops have embarked; and when the vessels left the wharves, three cheers from the citizens was returned by the same number from the soldiers.

The troops that have quit our peaceful shores to begin the hostile conflict, are volunteers who have tendered their services in consequence of a requisition made by his excellency the governor, by his aid captain Cuthbert. This active officer has the command of the Republican Blues, and lieut. Steele White of the Savannah Guards—and we dare hazard the assertion, they will do their duty as becomes patriot soldiers, urged to the conflict by the purest motives.

The example, thus offered, is an earnest of the activity, enterprise, and patriotism of our citizens; and affords abundant proof of the facility with which troops will be raised when the sound of war shall call to arms; and we shall have to appeal to them to redress our wrongs.

BALTIMORE, *June* 25.

Preparations for privateering are progressing with activity in this port. In a few days, we believe, several elegant, valuable and fast sailing schooners will be ready for sea.

The state of the City—Under an impression that the citizens who assembled yesterday at the mayor's office, would have made a statement somewhat like official, of the transactions of Monday evening, we postponed giving an account of that very extraordinary and alarming proceeding.

It is our painful duty to record, that on Monday last, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, a number of persons, citizens of Baltimore, armed with axes, hooks and other instruments of destruction, assembled at the office of the Federal Republican, in Gay street, a wooden building belonging to Mr. Robert Oliver, of this city, broke into the house, threw the types, printing presses, paper, etc. into the street, and destroyed them, and levelled the house to its foundation One of the persons thus engaged, while in the act of knocking out a window, fell with it into the street, and was killed on the spot The mayor of the city, the judge of the Baltimore county court, the judge of the court of oyer and terminer, and several magistrates and military officers were present, and witnessed this dreadful outrage which their *peaceful efforts* were insufficient to prevent, altho' it was generally known during the preceding day, that the attack was meditated

Such are the simple facts upon which any comment we are capable of making must be weak and inadequate In a land alledged to be the only one where true liberty exists, whose citizens boast that they are the "freest and most enlightened in the world," in the very centre of the city *famed for its police*, and emphatically styled "the most republican" in the United States, in the presence of its judges, its magistrates and military officers, in open defiance of the dictates of reason and of all laws divine and human, the property of a man the most respectable, the most benevolent which the city can boast, has been wantonly destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 26.

Captain Lester, of the brig Indian Chief, from Madeira, informs, that on the 18th inst. in lat 36, 30, long. 67, he fell in with and spoke the Jamaica fleet of 100 sail, bound home, under convoy of a frigate and a brig—and on Tuesday morning last the 22d, he spoke Commodore Rodgers and his squadron, and informed him of speaking the Jamaica fleet The crew of the President gave three cheers, and went in pursuit of the fleet.

N. Y. Gaz.

Mr. Foster, late British minister to this country, was to leave Washington yesterday morning for New-York, where he is to embark, in a cartel, for Halifax.

Letters from Norfolk state, that captain Wilkinson, commander of the marines of the British frigate Belvidere, was taken prisoner going from Norfolk to Hampton in a pilot-boat, in order to go on board the frigate. He was in disguise, and had a declaration of war in his pocket. He was lodged in the navy-yard at that place for safe keeping.—*Balt. Sun.*

June 27.—Captain Lester, of the brig Indian Chief, further informs us, that the Jamaica fleet was convoyed by a frigate of 28 guns, and the Reindeer brig of 11.—One of the ships was in tow of the frigate, which had lost her foremost in a squall, the morning he fell in with them. Several other ships were also disabled in the same squall. A few ships bound to Halifax left the fleet a few days before, and two for New-York. The frigate had 40 men on the sick list, among the sick was the surgeon.

When captain L. spoke commodore Rodgers (which was at half past 3 in the morning of Tuesday) he was steering N E. Sandy Hook bearing W. N. W 32 leagues distant; and when informed of the Jamaica fleet altered his course to the E. N. E under a press of sail and a fair wind.

We have seen a gentleman who arrived here in the brig Undaunted, from Jamaica, and who sailed in the fleet that Commodore Rodgers was left in pursuit of on Tuesday morning. This gentleman informs us that the whole fleet, on their departure from Jamaica, consisted of 110 sail, including 5 or 6 American vessels. They were under convoy of the Thalia frigate of 38 guns, captain Vashon, the sloop of war Reindeer of 18 guns, and another small sloop of 14 guns, whose name our informant does not recollect. About 20 of the fleet mounted 20 guns, and were manned with from 30 to 40 men each. From their tedious sailing, and from one of the large ships being disabled and in tow of the Thalia, it is supposed Commodore Rodgers must have come up with them in 48 hours after speaking the Indian Chief. This being the case, we may soon expect interesting particulars of his success. It will be recollected, that the Commodore has with him, the frigates President, Congress, and United States, and the sloops Hornet and Argus.

N. Y. Gaz.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, June 26.

Yesterday Mr. F Lewis, secretary to G. W. Erving, Esq. special minister at the court of Denmark, passed through this city for Washington, with dispatches for government.

Mr Lewis was a passenger in the ship Egeria, which vessel was lately captured by the British, and on her way to Halifax was lost on a reef of rocks. Mr. Lewis preserved his despatches at the imminent danger of losing his life.

At the request of Mr. Erving, the Egeria was conveyed out of the Danish waters by the gun-boats of the king of Denmark. At the time of her sailing not a single American was detained in Denmark; and of upwards of 40 vessels that were captured last year, all had been released, excepting two or three which had British licences, and the ship Brutus, of Salem, taken into Norway, with a cargo of cotton. Under French capture 3 or 4 others were detained, whose papers had been sent to Paris.

Mr. Erving having finished the business of his mission, intended to depart immediately for Paris, after the Egeria sailed—and had introduced Mr. Forbes, our consul at Hamburg, to the Danish ministry, under favourable circumstances, to act as agent.

From the Boston Centinel, June 24.

The War at Sea.—The first fruits of war will probably be on the ocean. The British have on the Halifax, Newfoundland and West-India stations, three sail of the line, twenty-one frigates, nineteen sloops of war, and eighteen smaller vessels—making a total of 78 armed vessels. The greater part of these will receive the declaration of war just made, in a few days. To meet this force, and to check its depredations on American commerce, we have the following remains of as gallant a little navy as ever floated on the ocean:—The President 44 guns, Commodore Rodgers; United States, 44 Commodore Decatur; Congress, 36. Captain Smith; Essex, 32, Captain Porter; Hornet, 16, Captain Lawrence; and Argus, 16, Captain Sinclair—all these were a few days since lying at New-York ready for sea The Constitution, 44 guns, Captain Hull, was at the last dates at Annapolis, bound round to New-York. The Chesapeake, 36, is now repairing in this port, and the Constellation of the same force, in Washington The John Adams, Captain Ludlow, of 32 guns, and the Nautilus brig, of 12, Captain Crane, are now in this port ready for sea. Besides these, the Siren of 16 guns, Captain Bainbridge, the Enterprize of 12, Captain Blakeley, and the Vixen of 12, Captain Gadsen, are also in readiness. On the exertions of this naval force together to our menaced commerce all the protection in its power, we have the most perfect confidence, and lament it is not infinitely greater. All that valour, skill and patriotism can do, will be done; and if the mercantile community shall suffer loss, no imputation could justly fall on the naval officers of our country, for whose success in its protection, they have the best wishes of every American citizen.

By a return obtained from the Custom-House in Salem, it appears that the property belonging to the citizens of that town now at sea, or in foreign parts, liable to capture, amounts to *two millions four hundred thousand dollars!*

Col. Burr—once so celebrated for his talents, and latterly so much talked of for his sufferings, lately arrived in Newburyport from France and England, passed through town on his way to New-York.

BY TUESDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 30.

NORFOLK, *June* 26.

PRIZE No. 1.—The schr. Patriot, J. A Brown, Master, from Guadaloupe bound to Halifax, with a valuable cargo of sugars, taken by the Revenue Cutter Jefferson, William Ham, Master, arrived here yesterday.

THE BELVIDERE TAKEN.

Letters from New York state, that the British frigate Belvidere was seen going into New London, a prize, nearly dismasted and otherwise injured—By this evening's stage we may expect to hear particulars.

[*From the N. Y. Public Advertiser, June* 29.]

A BATTLE—By the passengers in a Packet which arrived yesterday morning from Rhode Island, we have received the pleasing intelligence, that a battle took place on Tuesday afternoon, off the Vineyard, between 6 or 8 vessels of war, which lasted 2 1-2 hours, after which, a frigate with the loss of all three masts, was *headed* for Newport, Rhode Island, which we have no doubt is the *Belvidere*, as that vessel with a brig of war, and an American ship, perhaps the *Gen. Gates*, the prize, were off Block Island on Monday.—On Tuesday morning Commodore Rogers with his fleet, were one hundred miles E. S. E. from the Hook bound east. under a press of sail—This fact warrants the supposition that they overtook the *Belvidere*, and her consort that afternoon, and from the swiftness of the PRESIDENT, we presume the Commodore gave battle to the *Belvidere* and brig of war, long before

the other vessels of his fleet came up; or the enemy could not have sustained the action for *ten minutes*. It is also stated, that the Argus is supposed to be the vessel charged with towing in the prize.

(*From the Boston Centinel, June 27.*)

NAVAL BATTLE.

Capt Magee from Providence, reports, that on Thursday evening capt. Jencks arrived there from the West-Indies, and informed, that on Tuesday last, at 5 P. M. he saw several ships in close action, 15 leagues S. E. of Block Island;—that the firing lasted about two hours and 45 minutes; that the next morning he saw four ships standing to the northward, and that some of them appeared to have lost their top-masts. He was about ten miles from the ships when engaged, but it being calm, the smoke prevented his distinguishing any thing.

Several privateers & letters of marque are said to be fitted for sea in this and neighbouring ports; but that commissions for them have not been received from Washington.

The vaults of the Banks at Nantucket have been emptied of their specie, which was brought to this town yesterday. That belonging to the Nantucket Bank was deposited in the Union Bank, and that of the Pacific Bank in the State Bank. We also learn, that several families were moving off from the Island.

DRAFTED MILITIA.

We understand that Gen. *Dearborn* yesterday renewed his request on the subject of the detatchment of Drafted Militia to do duty on the seabord. On *this head* we learn that immediately on *receiving the* first request, His Excellency the Commander in Chief directed the *Adjutant General* to give him a return of the drafted militia of the State; and that it was not until yesterday he received any, and then merely an *abstract* of the returns of nine or ten brigades, out of the twenty eight of which the militia is composed. Whatever then may be the Constitutional provisions on the subject, it is out of the power of the Commander in Chief to comply with the request; and probably will be so for several weeks. In case, however, of expected invasion, a sufficiency of militia, which are not drafted, will be ready to defend the country. Such, we repeat, has been the effect of the disorganizing militia system of the past year, that no drafts have been made in some divisions; & we know that in some parts of the War Senator's division (Middlesex) the draft was not made until last week.

[*From the Salem Gazette, June 26,*]

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Capt. Joseph White of this town an agent to dispatch advice boats to notify vessels coming on our coast of the war.

Eight Hundred Seamen from Salem are at this time exposed to the enemy; 200 from Beverly; and the Marblehead fishermen are generally upon the banks but a dispatch vessel has sailed to give the alarm.

PRIVATEERS.

There are now three in this, and several in neighbouring ports, all ready for a cruise: but, astonishing as it may appear not a commission can be obtained! What can this mean? The declaration of war is sent abroad among our enemies, who are thus invited to capture our vessels; but even if it happens in sight of us, we cannot retake them without perhaps being guilty of piracy—for we have no commissions to authorize it.

Does our government intend the war shall still be all on one side? If not. why did not blank commissions accompany the declaration of war?

Mr Foster late British Minister to this country, arrived in this city yesterday, and proceeded this morning for New-York, where he is to embark.

Several beautiful and strong privateers are already equipted in the ports of the U States. We regret to learn that it is contemplated not to suffer them to sail till after the experation of the Embargo. We confess we cannot conceive the propriety or usefullness of such a determination.

We have since learnt, that commission and instructions for privateers have been received at our Custom House this morning,

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A company of Cavalry, several companies of Flying artillery and infantry amounting in the whole to upwards of four hundred men, passed through this city on Saturday to the northward. Their appearance was certainly martial.

NEWS FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

NEW-YORK, June 27.

We have been politely favored with a letter from Savannah to a gentleman in this city, dated June 19th, from which we copy the following interesting extract:—

"The packet has just arrived from St. Mary's, which place she left yesterday stating, that a force of six hundred *black troops*, and a new *Governor* had arrived from the Havanna to reinforce the Garrison at St Augustine. It is said that a flag of truce had been sent to Col Smith, Commandant of the U. States forces before that place, directing him to withdraw; to which the Col. returned the following laconic reply:—I shall continue to hold my ground, until repealled by force.

"We have sent off, about a week since, a hundred troops from this city to add to the force of the patriots in Florida——What will be the event of this enterprize, Don Quixotte himself if here, could not terminate.

NAVAL DISPATCH.

The Essex frigate capt Porter, arrived in this port and went into the navy yard. where she has been hove down,. and not a week since had her main mast taken out, and the ship is undergoing a through overhauling with such expedition that by Sunday next she is expected to be ready for sea, with a gallant crew of New-England men, thirsting for an opportunity to signalize themselves in the service of their country.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES. June 25.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

The committee who had under consideration the message of his excellency the Governor communicating a declaration of war against G Britain reported an address of the house of Representatives to the people of Massachusetts. The address is against war and recommends the preferance of the friends of peace to office as the remedy—while all constitutional duties are submitted to.—The subject was debated this afternoon, and will be debated to-morrow.

Application was made for liberty to bring up a vessel performing quarantine, as was understood to fit her out as a privateer.—Permission was refused by the house.

Yesterday the senate adopted without debate an address to the people of the state, in support of war, and ordered ten thousand copies to be printed.

SCHEDULE of the apportionment of 100,000 militia required by virtue of the act of congress of the 10th of April 1812, entitled an act to authorize a detachment from the militia of the U. States.

New-Hampshire,	2,500
Massachusetts,	10,000
Connecticut,	3,000
Rhode-Island,	500
Vermont,	3,000
New-York,	13,500
New-Jersey,	5,000
Pennsylvania,	14,000
Delaware,	1,000
Maryland,	6,000
Virginia,	12,000
North-Carolina,	7,000
South-Carolina,	5,000
Georgia,	3,000
Kentucky,	5,500
Ohio,	5,000
Tennessee,	2,500
	100,000

CONFIRMATION.

The capture of the Belvidere, British frigate, is confirmed by the arrival of the schr. Venus, from Passamaquody—On Wednesday last she spoke a pilot who informed him that an action took place the afternoon preceding, between the U. S. frigate PRESIDENT, captain Rogers, and the British frigate *Belvidere*, which terminated in the capture of the latter—The Belvidere lost 90 men, and all her masts. The President received but little injury—her loss in killed and wounded did not exceed 40.

Call of the New Jersey Legislature.—The Speaker of the House of Assembly of that state has issued his proclamation requiring the Legislatue to meet at Trenton on the 4th day of Aug. next for the purpose of providing camp equipage, arms, &c. for the drafted militia of N. J.

The people of this country, whatever may be their opinions of this incomprehensible war, demand, and will insist, that it be now carried on with the vigour necessary to accomplish the object of all war, honour whileit lasts, and real peace and security when it ends.

U. S. Gaz.

In a letter from a reputable merchant of this city, now in Boston, it is mentioned, that Governor Strong refuses to place the troops ordered out by government, under the command of Major General Dearborne. The Governor says, when the militia of Massachusetts are ordered to march, he shall command them in person.

ib.

NEW-YORK, June 25.

We learn with pleasure that there is now erecting by order of government, a line of telegraphs between the Highlands, in New Jersy, and our Navy yard.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.

The state of New York possesses, of its own public property, under the superintendence of that rigid and experienced inspector, commissary M'Lean the following articles in excellent order, the best improved quality, and ready for use at an hours notice.

136 brass cannon, from 2 to 18 pounders mounted on flying, field, park and bedded cariages.

14,800 muskets, with accoutrements complete.

83 pieces of iron garrison ordnance mounted.

16 heavy iron pieces, on travelling carriages, with harnes complete.

300,000 musket cartridges withball.

Shot and other ammunition for the different species of cannon.

Mortars shell and rifles.

9 arsenals in the eastern and western districts, besides the arsenal and magazine at Albany, and

The arsenal and magazine in this city and Fort Richmond on Staten Island.

Besides contracts, improvements and additions continually progressing

Columb.

On yesterday, arrived at Governor's Island, upwards of eighty of the finest recruitsyet received at thisrendzevous inlisted at Hudson and drilled by Maj Backus and ensign M'Clelland. They area credit to the service and to the officers by whom they were raised and disciplined. *ib.*

We are happy to perceive the recruiting business commenced in different parts of New England, and marked with that success which has attended it in other sections of the country. *ib.*

We shall also deem it a duty to record every instance of martial spirit which characterises our gallant seamen. The following we consider a signal instance which deserves our warmest applause. Mr Wm. Hall of Medford near Boston, a young midshipman in the service, obtained a furlough about 18 months ago, and sailed on a voyage to the north west coast of America; from whence he proceeded to Canton, and took passage home in the ship enterprize which arrived in this port last Sunday afternoon. When boarded off the Hook understanding that war had been declared by this country against Great Britain, he immediately left the Enterprize and went on board the President and offered his services as a volunteer, which were accepted, and he has proceeded with Commodore Rodgers on a cruize. *ib.*

Is is a fact honorable to commodore Rodgers and his crew, that on receiving his orders he summoned them and informed them that war was declared against England—at the same time adding that if any man on board was not freely disposed to fight in his country's cause he would be permitted to leave the ship. The brave fellows unanimously resolved to sink or swim with their commodore.

L. I. Star.

Onondaga Valley, June 17.

A PRIZE TAKEN—On Friday the 5th inst. the brig Oneida, in Lake Ontario, commanded by capt. Woolsey, spoke and brought to a British schooner, without sea-papers, laden with American produce to the amount of $3 000, and brought her into Sacket's harbor. We understand the schooner and cargo were estimated at 7,000 dollars.

Lynx.

On Sunday last an express passed thro' Albany for Canada—said to be the bearer of despatches from the British Minister at Washington, giving an account of the Declaration of War by Congress against Great Britain.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *July* 10, 1812.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman at Detroit to the Editor, dated

Detroit, 22d June, 1812.

I arrived here about a week since, after a short and pleasant passage from Erie, and as you may wish to be informed of the situation of the country with respect to the Indians and British, I will give it you as far as it has come to my knowledge

At the mouth of Detroit river, which is twenty miles from this place, the British have a fort called Malden, in which, I am told, there are 200 effective men, 100 of whom lately arrived there. The fort is situated so as to command the navigation of the river, but could not stand a long siege by land with a superior force, having no breast works of consequence to defend it; they have two vessels of force which completely command the lake, one of them, the Charlotte, carrying 16 guns. I lay at anchor one night at the mouth of river within 100 yards of her, and could not help reflecting on our government in suffering the enterprising citizens of our extensive settlements on the lakes to remain so completely unprotected, notwithstanding all the clamour for war, and the ostensible object being an invasion of Canada. We have not an armed ship floating on the lakes, and in case of war, supplies of all kind can be completely cut off from this place, to which place Gov Hull is now marching with upwards of 2000 men for its protection. The inhabitants of Canada deprecate a war with the United States, but you may rest assured that if it should take place, they will not be found such traitors to their country, as our wiseacres at Washington suppose; those that I have conversed with wish to live in friendship with us, but they say they are satisfied with their own government, and do not want a change; they are protected in their persons and property, pay but little tax, and they do not believe they would live so happily under the government of the United States. From others on this side, who have had a better opportunity of knowing them than myself, I learn that this is the prevailing sentiment among them. It will not be the work of a day to subjugate such a people, notwithstanding it has been so loudly vociferated that it would be but a Christmas frolick.

The Indians in this territory have committed no depredations since the murder of two men near fort Chicago, in April, and I think if a full regiment was constantly kept here, and about 300 men at each of the forts at Michilimakinac and Chicago, there would be no danger to be apprehended from the Indians.

Gov. Hull is expected here by the 4th of next month, and how long the Ohio militia will remain, will depend on the situation of our affairs with Britain.

The Scioto Gazette of the 1st of July, says, "Col. Dunlap, who, last Wednesday, went express to Gen. Hull, returned this morning. He reached the army at Fort Findley, on Friday afternoon. The fort is built on Blanchard's fork of the Miami of the Lake, and is 27 miles on this side the Rapids. It was expected the army would be at the Rapids (where Wayne's victory was gained) on last Sunday. Captain Lucas had returned from Detroit, and reported, that, on the American side, 7 miles from Malden, about 500 Indians were embodied, and others were daily crowding to their camp. The army under Gen Hull are in good spirits. Their camp is fortified every night; and at 9 o'clock every fire is extinguished. The Indians appeared to be friendly. Several chiefs accompanied the army."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Knoxville, to the editor, dated June 9, 1812.

"The Cherokee Indians have broke out at last. Last night about ten o'clock, I was at the house of a Mr. Nicholson, on Tennessee river, where there came five Indians—they bursted the door down and came in—I being very much frightened, sprung from my bed, and with my dirk, I killed one and wounded another—one of them struck me with his tomahawk on the left shoulder, and wounded me badly.—They shot the woman in the leg, but it is supposed she will recover.

"The man of the house was not at home—They stole my horse and two others, and went off."—*Nashville Ex.*

A correspondent is much surprised, at not seeing the name of our worthy Governor SIMON SNYDER, associated with the names of the *great* men toasted on the 4th of July at Grove Hill.—It is shrewdly suspected that some of the Governor's late friends have been chagrined and disappointed, at his refusal to displace an officer, whose only fault was doing his duty impartially and correctly, and that they are determined on seeking a new master, who will be more accommodating to their wishes.

Excellent Tax payers!—A Georgia paper of May 5, 1812 contains an Advertisement for the sale of the estates of FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS. for the payment of their proportions of the old Direct Tax of the U. States!

DIED.

On Friday morning last, at an advanced age, Mr. WILLIAM CECIL.—Mr. Cecil resided in this place since the year 1784, during all which time he sustained, and justly merited, the character of an upright, honest man.

Cash for 700 Linnen.

THE subscriber will give 40 Cents per yard for good 700 Linnen, delivered any time between the present date and the first of August; and 10 Cents Cash will also be given for good Thread per cut.

JOHN LINTON,

corner of Market and Second Streets.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1812.

KNAPSACKS.

THOSE who wish to engage to *STRAP* or *PAINT KNAPSACKS*, will call immediately on the subscriber

JOHN LINTON

Pittsburgh, July 9, 1812

ATTENTION.

ALL Officers belonging to the Additional Army, residing in the Western Recruiting District of Pennsylvania, who are not advantageously employed in the Recruiting Service, are hereby required to repair to Pittsburgh immediately

Those who are recruiting will be particular in making their weekly returns to me at Pittsburgh.

J. M'CLUNEY, *Major*

U. S Infantry Commanding District

Pitisburgh, July 7, 1812.

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100 Bales Tennessee Cotton,

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers have just received One Hundred Bales of the best Tennessee Cotton, which they offer for sale at 60, 90, 120 days, and 6 months credit, on approved notes

HUGH & JAMES JELLY.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1812

*** Country produce taken in payment

A NEW SONG,

On the Prospect of taking

CANADA.

By *DENNIS LOUGHY*

Price 6 Cents.

Just published and for sale, by the author, opposite the Bank in Second street.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1812.

LIGHT DRAGOON RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS.

BY command of the Secretary of War, a Recruiting Rendezvous is now opened in this place for the 1st Regiment United States Cavalry.

The advantages in entering this service at present are truly great; namely, *a bounty of Sixteen Dollars, a sufficient supply of good and handsome Cloathing, together with Sixty Dollars per annum; the whole of which the Soldier may lay up for himself as all necessary articles for his subsistence are provided by law, without any expence to him.* In addition to the foregoing, every soldier who shall be regularly discharged, shall at the time of receiving such discharge, be entitled to receive *three months pay and one hundred and sixty acres of land.*

An Officer will attend at the Rendezvous daily, for the purpose of enrolling such Youths of Spirit as may be willing to enter into this truly honourable service.

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS,

Captain 1st Regt Light Dragoons.

Pittsburgh, 29th June, 1812.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD,

FOR apprehending *JOHN WILSON*, who Deserted from the Garrison of Fort Fayette on the 29th June, 1812. Wilson was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, aged 30 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, and by occupation a labourer. The above reward will be given for the delivery of this Deserter to any Officer in the United States Army, or securing him in any jail in the United States, with all reasonable charges.

L. MORGAN,

Lieut Comd'g.

Fort Fayette, (Pittsburgh) July 1, 1812

THE partnership heretofore subsisting between the subscriber and Z. Mussina, and conducted under the firm of Zachary Mussina, having terminated by agreement, in the spring of last year, and he having been discharged from the agency in which he was subsequently employed by the subscriber, in October last; this is to caution all merchants, traders and others in the western country and elsewhere, not to pay him any monies or transact any business with him in pursuance of contracts or engagements made prior to the last mentioned date, nor thenceforward to trust him in any wise on account or on the credit of the subscriber.

JOSEPH HERTZOG.

Philadelphia, June 18 1812

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS,

(WHOLESALE.)

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store in Market-street,

200	kegs pressed Tobacco in small twists
50	do pigtail or fine spun do
50	do plug or coarse spun do
1500	lbs do do do
200	dozen papers cut and dry do
50	boxes Spanish segars
50	thousand American do
100	kegs rappee snuff
20	dozen bottles macabau do
30	kegs Scotch snuff
20	bladders do
50	dozen bottles do

All the above articles are manufactured in the best manner by an experienced workman, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or approved notes at 6 or 9 months.

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1822.

☞ *BAR-IRON* by the Ton.

GRAIN & CASH.

Seventy Five Cents Cash will be given for *WHEAT*,

And *Fifty Cents* per bushel for

CORN & RYE,

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh Steam Mill, June 3, 1812.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favours, begs leave to inform the public, that he still continues to carry on the WOOL CARDING BUSINESS, at the old stand, Strawberry-alley, near the German meeting house; He has two machines in complete order, and hopes by good workmanship, and the strictest attention to business, to merit a continuance of that flattering encouragement which he has heretofore received. He will card wool from this date at the very low price of eight cents per pound.

JAMES ARTHURS.

Pittsburgh, June 25 h, 1812. tf

N B The highest price in *CASH* will be given at the above place for any quantity of good clean WOOL

Taken up as a Stray about the 20th inst. a chesnut sorrel MARE blind of the near eye, a star in her forehead, a saddle mark on the off side, about 10 years old, shod all round. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN DOUGHTY.

Elizabeth Town, Forks of Yough, June 27, 1812.

PIONEER.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Pioneer are respectfully acquainted, that the last number of the first volume will not make its appearance before the middle of September.

Those Editors who exchange with the Pioneer will be good enough to give the above an insertion.

Owing to the distribution of the last number in town, by a new hand, some may have escaped his attention. They are solicited to call with *Cramer, Spear and Eichbaum*, where they will be supplied

Pittsburgh July 10, 1812

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Mayaville, Jan. 21, 1813. (1 y.)

WOOL COMBING & CARDING

GEO COCHRAN and Richard K Dowling will be prepared to carry on the above business, in the month of May next which they propose to do on the most moderate terms, and also to take wool in payment, if desired.

The advantage of combing, connected with carding, must be so obvious to the makers of domestic woolens—that Cochran & Dowling flatter themselves with a share of public patronage.

The highest price given for wool of every discription at the store of George Cochran, Market street.

March 31, 1812. tf.

100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 8th of July last, a Negro man named TOM, he calls himself Thomas Thompson, 29 years of age; had on when he went away coarse clothes, but took with him a large bundle of good cloathing, to wit:—one black surtout coat, one round about, and one pair of overalls of kersemere, one pair of dimity overalls, and other cloathing not recollected: said Tom is about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, very mannerly when spoken to, has a small lump between his lip and chin, occasioned by a hurt; he inclines to the yellow complexion, and has a pleasant countenance. The above reward will be paid for securing him if I get him, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

FRANCIS M'GUIRE.

Berkeley county, (Va.) near Charlestown, May 26th, 1812.

SAMUEL DAVIS,

Clock & Watch-Maker & Silversmith.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed his shop to the house second door from the sign of the Bear, and immediately opposite James Brown's, baker, where he will continue to serve those who may please to favor him with their custom.

Those indebted to him for a longer period than nine months are informed, that unless their accounts are discharged on or before the first day of July next, they will find them in the hands of a magistrate.

Watches that have been left with him for repair, for more than nine months and have not been taken away by their owners, will be sold in three months from this date unless the cost of repairing is no sooner paid.

April 28, 1812. 3t.

Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Aisquith st

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

LEE'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,
Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson.

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being here with inserted.

April 28, 1812.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

WILLIAM B. FOSTER,

Has just received from Baltimore, a fresh supply of

LEE'S

Original Family Medicines,

So highly celebrated in all parts of the United States, for ten years and upwards.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application.
Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye Water
Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn Plaister.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of Head aches
Lee's Tooth Powder.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures whose length prevents their being herewith inserted. 3m.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner. Balt. Aug 1, 1810

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23 1811.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

Important to Manufacturers.

THE subscribers, at Ellicot's Mills, ten miles from Baltimore, make on the newest and most approved plan, and sell at the lowest prices, all kinds of *MACHINERY* for manufacturing Cotton, Wool and Flax. Their establishment being very extensive, orders to any amount can be promptly executed. Those wishing to favor them with their orders are referred to *Richard K. Dowling*, Pittsburgh. The most punctual attention will be paid to letters or orders addressed to

RICHARDSON & DUFF.

April 1812. 6m.

STEAM ENGINES.

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS

Pittsburgh, May 20th, 1812

James Brown, Abner Barker, *AND* James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Siskies, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER

Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812. tf.

GOLDSMITH'S HISTORICAL WORKS

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM
of Pittsburgh, and
WEST & BLAKE, *of Boston,*
Propose to publish by subscription
THE HISTORICAL WORKS
OF
OLIVER GOLDSMITH, M B.
CONSISTING OF
THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND,
From the earliest times to the death of George the Second, with a continuation to the Treaty of Amiens,
BY CHARLES COOTE, L. L. D.
THE HISTORY OF ROME,
From the foundation of the City of Rome, to the destruction of the Western Empire.
THE HISTORY OF GREECE,
From the earliest state to the death of Alexander the Great.
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
A summary account of the affairs of Greece from that period to the sacking of Constantinople by the Ottomans.

CONDITIONS.

The eight volumes of the English edition shall be comprised in five octavo volumes of between 500 and 600 pages each, with a complete index to each work

They shall be handsomely printed, on a fine wove paper, and a new pica type, cast for the purpose

The price to subscribers will be *two dollars and twenty five cents* per volume, neatly finished in extra boards, *payable on delivery*

The first volume will be put to press, as soon as the number of subscribers will warrant the undertaking, and will be completed at the rate of a volume per month

An person subscribing for *ten copies*, shall have *an eleventh gratis*

A list of the subscribers names shall be published in the last volume of the History of England. The price will be raised to non-subscribers.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper,
For Sale, at this Office.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Booksellers, Franklin Head,
Have just received,

CYCLOPOEDIA. No 34
Archives of Useful Knowledge. A work devoted to Commerce, Manufactures, Rural and Domestic Economy, Agriculture and the Useful Arts, 2 vols. 8vo
Minor Encyclopedia, or Cabinet of General Knowledge, being a Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Polite Literature, 4 vols. By the Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris
Wonders of Nature and Art, 14 vols
Manners, Customs and Curiosities of Nations, by the Rev. J Goldsmith, 2 vols
Field Exercise and Manœuvres of the French Infantry, 3 vols. by Colonel De Lacroix
Instructions for Volunteer Corps of Cavalry, by Colonel Herries
Eloquence of the British Senate
Constance de Castile. A Poem in ten cantos, by William Sotheby, Esq
Spectator, 8 vols
Pope's Works, 6 vols. elegant
Bruce's Travels, 6 vols
Lectures on Female Education and Manners
The Little Family
Compendious History of New-England
Sterne's Works, 5 vols
Practical Distiller
Du Pan on Liberty
American Nepos; a collection of the lives of the most remarkable and most eminent men
Rural Philosophy; or Reflections on Knowledge, Virtue and Happiness
Adventures of Telemachus
Trial of Virtue, a sacred poem
Book of Trades, or Library of Useful Arts
Penitential Tyrant
An Account of the Pelew Islands
American Lad's Preceptor
Young Misses Magazine
Watts' Psalms and Hymns, large and small print
The Backslider; or an enquiry into the nature, symptoms and effect of religious declension, with the means of recovery, &c.

Pittsburgh, 20th June, 1812

REDSTONE PAPER MILL.

THE proprietor of the Redstone Paper Mill, will take three active and intelligent boys, of the age of 16 or 17 years, as Apprentices, and instruct them in every branch of the Paper-making business, on terms that will be very advantageous to them.

Apply at the Bookstore of *Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum*, Pittsburgh, or to the proprietor at his Mill on Redstone.

SAMUEL JACKSON.

June 8, 1812.

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley —A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowey.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Bar Iron

TWO DOLLARS REWARD

WAS stolen, or strayed from the subscriber, living in Connequenessing township, Butler county, a bay MARE about 15 hands high, a natural trotter shod before, has three white feet, a snip on the nose, a natural brown spot on the far buttock about an hand-breadth. If strayed away is supposed to have taken through Crow's bottom towards Buffaloe in Washington county. Whoever takes up and secures said Mare, so that the owner may get her, shall have the above reward, together with reasonable charges

MATTHEW WILLIAMS.

June 9, 1812.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in St township, Allegheny county, on the 25th of May last, a bay MARE and COLT. The Mare is supposed to be 8 or 9 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, her hind feet white, and a large star in her forehead—the horse Colt one year old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away

ANDREW FIFE.

June 16 1812

Came to the plantation of John Grimley on Peters creek, a black MARE and a bay COLT about a year old. The owner is desired to come, prove property pay charges and take them away.

DAVID & SAMUEL BOYD.

Allegheny county, June 15, 1812

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

2,000 Pounds BEST KENTUCKY POWDER, *FOR SALE,*

Enquire of WM. ROBINSON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1812. tf

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronted by Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHIRAS*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the Lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

ALL those indebted to the estate of *Leonard Dobbin*, deceased, will pay off their accounts on or before the 15th day of July next—and all those having any demands against said estate will present them, properly attested, to the subscribers, who will attend at the office of William Steele, Esq. for the purpose of receiving them, every Monday until the 15th July, from 9 o'clock in the morning till 12 at noon.

WILLIAM STEELE. } Executors.
PH GILLAND, }

Pittsburgh, June 16, 1812.

STRAYED, on the 12th of May last, from the subscriber living on the plantation of Philip Ross, in St Clair township, Allegheny county, a dark bay MARE, three years old this spring, a natural trotter, has never been shod, both hind feet white, and a little white on her fore feet, a roan spot on the off side of her head. Whoever gives information to the subscriber so that he get her again shall have *Three Dollars Reward*, and if brought home the above reward and reasonable charges.

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

June 19, 1812.

CAUTION.

TAKE Notice—Whereas certain steam engineers of the Borough of *Pittsburgh*, pretend to claim a right to make and sell to be used my patented steam engines, without (as they say) of my verbal contract. Verbal proposals I did make to them, and sketches drawn in writing, which I read and shewed to many of the said engineers who, at the time instantly rejected them and went away, and no contract either verbal or written was ever made, nor licence granted them.

And whereas the said engineers have since assumed and claimed much more than I ever proposed, and have greatly misrepresented the case, and acted to my very great injury, to the great derangement of my plans. Therefore, I do warn and caution the said engineers against making, using, or selling to be used any of my patented steam engines, and of applying, or using or selling any of my patented principles in, to, or with any other form or construction of steam engines, until they first obtain my written licence so to do, under my hand and seal; which licence I am willing to grant on fair and equitable terms, but not on the terms they ask, nor on the terms they have rejected.

I also warn and caution all persons against purchasing of the said engineers any of my patented steam engines, or any other form or construction of engine to which may be attached or applied any of my patented principles or improvements, and against using the same until they first obtain my written contract according to law, as I am determined to defend my rights against all invaders.

And I do now declare and make known to all persons (as frequently published heretofore) that no person has been by me authorised to grant any licences for any of my patented improvements, other than such licences as I prepare in printed blank forms, and signed and seal with my own hand, and such only do I acknowledge to be good, when executed and signed by my attornies duly authorised

I am compelled in my own defence to engage other engineers to make my steam engines. Those who wish to avail themselves of their great utility, are requested to apply to my son GEORGE EVANS, in Pittsburgh, who will supply them, and who is authorised to grant licences (signed and sealed with my own hand) to use the same, or to the subscriber at Mars Works, Philadelphia.

OLIVER EVANS.

Philadelphia, June 10, 1812.

MINGOE BOTTOM *FOR SALE.*

THAT beautiful Tract of Land well known in the western country by the name of Mingo Bottom, situate on the bank of the Ohio river, at the mouth of Indian Cross creek, Jefferson county, state of Ohio, three miles below Steubenville, and same distance above Charlestown, on the opposite or Virginia side of the river. This tract contains upwards of 600 acres, of which 500 acres is as fine level bottom land as any in the state of Ohio, the remainder a hill of rich upland fit for cultivation, but more valuable by its being covered with large useful timber, and containing excellent stone-coal, lime-stone and fire-clay, and several never failing springs. There is now under cultivation in two farms upwards of one hundred acres; on one of these farms is a good frame barn, stables and dwelling house, there is a good grist mill and saw mill on the tract, and a level road on the bank of the river to Steubenville and Charlestown. Whether for pleasantness of situation, fertility or convenience, this tract is surpassed by few in the western country. For further information apply to *Peter Wilson*, Esq. at Steubenville or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ISAAC CRAIG.

June 24, 1812.

HENRY PIES,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends to open a

MUSIC & DANCING SCHOOL,

as soon as a sufficient number of scholars can be obtained. His best endeavours will be exerted to give satisfaction.

June 24, 1812.

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Sylvars, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,
Just received and for Sale, by
ANTHONY BEELEN

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.